Invasive Pests Watch List

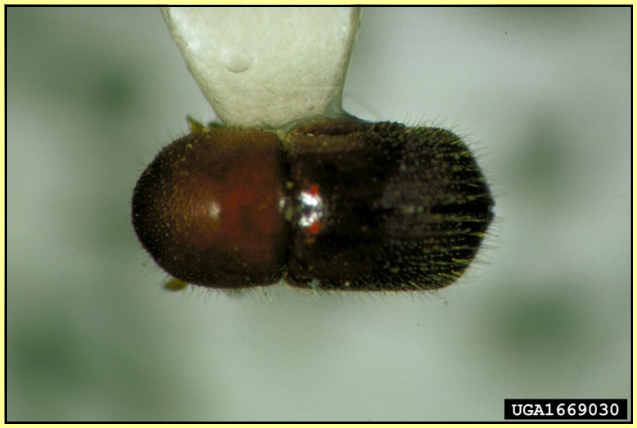
Kansas Department of Agriculture

Have you seen any of these pest? If so, notify the Kansas Department of Agricultures Plant Protection and Weed Control program

Gypsy Moth

Red Imported Fire Ant

Khapra Beetle



Granulate Ambrosia Beetle

Emerald Ash Borer

Asian Longhorn Beetle

Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus) - Adult moths are rather large, with a wingspan of 1.5 inches for males and up to 2.5 inches for females. The male is dark brown and the female light gray with dark wavy bands across the wings. The male is a strong flier, but the female is so heavy bodied that she cannot fly.

Red Imported Fire Ant (*Solenopsis invicta* Buren) - The pedicel, or "waist" in the RIFA is two segments. Workers are (polymorphic) between 2.4 to 6 mm (1/8 to 1/4 in) (Hedges 1998). The mandible has four teeth and the antennae are 10-segmented, ending in a two-segmented club. Body color is usually red to brown in color with a black gaster with a stinger on the tip. (Hedges 1997). Nests vary in shapes and sizes, with a honey-comb like inside and can appear dome-shaped up to 40cm high, usually with no obvious entry or exit hole. Mounds are usually found in open areas such as lawns, pastures, roadsides and unused cropland, but rarely in cultivated areas. RIFA are similar to common ant species, so be careful not to confuse them with species which are commonly called fire ants.

Khapra Beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Everts) - The sign of a khapra beetle infestation is the presence of cast skins and larvae. Molting during the larval stage results in numerous cast skins. The larvae are yellowish to golden brown and mature larvae are about one-quarter inch long. Adults are oval shaped, brown to blackish, with lighter brown patterns on the back and various shades on the wings. Adult females are about one-eighth inch long and males are somewhat smaller. Adults are short-lived, persisting for only one or two weeks. It is a native of India and considered one of the 100 worst invasive species in the world. The beetle prefers hot, dry conditions and can be found in areas where grain and other potential food is stored, such as pantries, malt houses, grain and fodder processing plants and stores of used grain sacks or crates.

Granulate Ambrosia Beetle (*Xylosandrus crassiusculus* Motschulsk) - Adults are small reddish brown with a downward facing head. A granulated (rough) region is located on the front portion of the head and long setae (hairs) can be observed on the back end of the elytra (wing covers). Females are 2 –2.5 mm and males are 1.5 mm long. Populations are predominately female and males are rare and do not fly. Larvae are C-shaped with a defined head capsule. This is an insect pest of ornamental, fruit and nut trees and a significant pest of nurseries and orchards.

Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire) -Adults are slender, elongate and 7.5 to 13.5 mm long. Males are smaller than females and have fine hairs on the ventral side of the thorax, which the females lack. Color varies but adults are usually bronze or golden green overall, with darker, metallic, emerald green wing covers. The top of the abdomen under the wings is metallic purplish red and can be seen when the wings are spread. The prothorax, the segment behind the head to which the first pair of legs is attached, is slightly wider than the head but the same width as the base of the wing covers.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) - Individuals are .75 to 1.25 inches long with jet black body and mottled white spots on the back. The long antennae are 1.5 to 2.5 times the body length with distinctive black and white bands on each segment. The feet and antennae may have a bluish tinge.

If you suspect you have found one of these pests:

1. Collect a specimen if possible. More than one specimen is helpful for identification. At least 10 individuals are requested for ant identification.
2. Preserve ants and beetles in alcohol.
3. Place moth specimens in a container or plastic bag and freeze.
4. Record the location noting land marks, a legal description or physical address.
5. Describe the situation where the pest was found (landscape, forest, park, roadside, cropland).
6. Note pest level of occurrence (single pest, low, moderate, high).
7. Contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture Plant Protection and Weed Control.

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agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/plant-protect-weed-control

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